

CHRONICLE-UNION.

BRIDGEPORT, SEPTEMBER 14, 1892.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

Personal.

Treasurer Joe A. Brown and wife returned from their San Francisco trip on Sunday.

Joel E. Farmer, wife and granddaughter, of Sacramento, arrived from Lake Tahoe on Sunday, to visit Mr. Farmer's brother, our townsman, P. P. Farmer. They will remain until about the 3d of October, and take in all our hunting and fishing, hot Springs, Twin Lakes, etc.

Lois Murphy and family have been spending a few days at Fales' Hot Springs.

D. M. Barnett, Jos. Carney and W. Parsons came up from Antelope on Monday.

J. L. C. Sherwin was in from Round Valley on Tuesday with fruit of his own raising.

A. Maestretti, of Rodie, has drawn out of the fight for Sheriff.

Mrs. Ann Summers went to Mono Mills yesterday.

Dr. Sinclair and wife go to Sonora tomorrow. They will be accompanied by Miss Susie Garney and Ed. Garney, who go home to Sonora.

E. M. Folger and wife, of this paper, will return from San Francisco on Gelatt's stage on Tuesday next.

William Price, of Antelope toll road, is in town.

THE PRIMARY ELECTION.—The Republican Primary election for delegates to the County Convention will be held here on Thursday next will be held throughout the county this afternoon between the hours of 1 o'clock and sundown. There will probably be two tickets in the field in Bridgeport on the Sheriff question, as Van Loan and Stewart will probably each have one. There seems to be very little interest taken in the local offices. In fact we never knew a more quiet primary campaign. The Republican Convention must make no mistake in its nomination for Sheriff. There are some things they must take into consideration—popularity, capability, and the ability to give the required bonds.

FIRE MEETING.—Our citizens met at the Post Office on Thursday evening and arranged for the ball on the 29th. Mr. and Mrs. Bryant were appointed a Committee on Ice Cream, Mrs. James Logan, Mrs. Dora Brandon and Mrs. Minnie Miller were appointed a Supper Committee; and J. D. Murphy on Music. All were respectfully asked to aid by donations of eatables for the supper. The meeting adjourned till Tuesday evening next.

GRAND BALL.—A ball will be given on next Thursday evening, the 29th, at Bryant's Hall, in aid of the Bridgeport Fire Fund. As there will be a goodly number of young politicians in town to attend the Republican Convention on that day we hope the Fund will receive a good and substantial benefit. The best music in town will be in attendance.

CANDIDATES' BALL.—The Candidates ball to be given at Barnett's in Coleville, Antelope Valley, will be held on the night of the 7th of October, instead of the 14th. The Bridgeport Quadrille Band will furnish the music, a guarantee that it will be good. A splendid supper will be served at Barnett's Hotel. It will be a pleasant drive to Antelope, and there should be a good attendance.

A FLAG.—The pupils of the Antelope School, Miss Cornelia Richards, teacher, are making arrangements to procure a flag for the school house. It should be procured and raised on the 21st of October—Columbus Day, with appropriate ceremonies, and we guess its energetic teacher will so arrange it.

AFTER PINE NUTS.—The Pines are very scarce about town, much to the disgust of housewives, who want them to assist in the weekly wash, or clean house. They have all betaken themselves to the mountains to gather the annual crop of pine nuts, which are said to be plentiful this fall.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.—The Board of Education, as will be seen by advertisement in another column, will meet on Tuesday, October 11th, to examine teachers, and attend to any matters pertaining to our schools.

THE BEST.—Justice Thomas Fales is the best Justice of the Peace we have had in many years in Bridgeport, and it is for the best interests of our town and county that he should be re-elected, and he will be.

MONO ASSESSMENT.—The Mono Gold Mining Co. has levied a 25 cent. assessment. It will be delinquent October 24th; sale, November 14th.

WILL MEET.—The Board of Supervisors will meet in regular session on next Monday.

OLD PAPERS for wrapping, for sale at this office. It is the cheapest for storekeepers, for ordinary use.

Our School will open on Monday next, a graduate of the State University having been engaged to teach it.



JOHN F. DAVIS,

REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE FOR CONGRESS—SECOND DISTRICT.

We favor our readers with an excellent portrait of our young Congressional standard-bearer, Hon. J. F. Davis, the Republican candidate for Congress for the Second District. Those who had the pleasure of meeting him in his late visit to this county will see that it is a good portrait, but it does not flatter him a particle. He is a bright young man and has left behind him in Mono county a host of friends. Mr. Davis was born on Angel Island, San Francisco, June 5, 1859. In due time he graduated from the San Francisco High School, and then went to Harvard College, where he graduated in '81. He then returned to California and after a course at the Law Department of our State University he was admitted to the bar in 1884. He then went to Europe to acquire French and German, which he can talk fluently, and after an absence of about two years returned and located in Calaveras county, where he has large mining interests. He has been attorney in many heavy law cases, and is a man who will, if his life is spared, make his mark as one of the ablest of America's public men. To know what Mr. Davis' reputation is where he is best known, at home, among his neighbors of years' standing, it is only necessary to read the following from one of the Calaveras county papers:

There never was before the people of the Second Congressional District, for the high position of Congress, a man of broader intellect and deeper conception of right than John F. Davis, the Republican candidate. If there was not that within him, which is higher than himself, we would feel it our plain duty as public journalists to cease advocating his election. But we know that he possesses great ability, and we recognize in him the true statesman and the scholastic qualities which go to make an able, conscientious and brilliant Congressman. If polished of character, refinement of manners, superior learning and a clear knowledge of governmental affairs are the qualities requisite to the making of a Congressman, then say we, John F. Davis is duly qualified. We are satisfied that when he makes the canvass of the district, men and women will listen to his words and at once confirm the language of the Mountain Echo regarding the qualifications of Mr. Davis. He comes before the people for the first time asking their suffrage and with an earnest will, promises to serve their interests, honestly and faithfully and to the best of his ability.

What records are there that have been made in Congress by the various Congressmen who have represented the Second District since the days of Hon. Horace F. Page, to which the people can point with a feeling of pride? Truly none worthy of comment. If Mr. Davis succeeds, he will, in every sense of the term equal, if not surpass the illustrious Horace F. Page—the greatest of Congressmen from the

Second District. Success to Mr. John F. Davis his peer!—Mountain Echo.

TIMBER ON FIRE.—Some rascally sheep men on Thursday morning set fire to a body of timber belonging to Barney Peeler on the mountain side between the Twin Lakes road and Buckeye Canyon, just west of town, and it has been burning ever since, destroying much valuable timber. This is an outrage, not only on the owner, but on our people, as timber is none too plentiful on our mountains handy to town, and the perpetrator should be brought to justice. Our people treat the sheepmen fairly and they have no cause for such soundlessly acts.

GETTING BOLD.—From their yelping, one would not suppose there was a bounty for coyote scalps. The varmints are quite bold again, coming almost into town every night and awakening people with their yelping. They are getting short of grub, evidently, and sharp shooters should make a note of this and see to the bounty, as the next Legislature will cut it down, if not repeal the entire law.

VERY QUIET.—The Democrats of this county are very quiet on local officers. They are waiting, probably, to see what the Republicans will do on Thursday next, when the County Convention meets.

We are enjoying fine weather. The mornings and evenings are cool, but the days are warm enough to be pleasant.

The Governor's Proclamation.

Governor Markham has issued the following proclamation for the observance of Columbus Day:

Whereas, The President of the United States, in pursuance of a joint resolution of the Senate and House of Representatives in Congress assembled, has issued a proclamation appointing Friday, October 11th, A. D. 1892, the four hundredth anniversary of the discovery of America by Columbus, a legal holiday for the people of the United States.

Now, therefore, I, H. H. Markham, Governor of the State of California, do hereby designate and appoint Columbus Day, October 11th, A. D. 1892, as a public holiday; and as the idea of celebrating the first day originated with the scholars of the public schools, I suggest that the institution be made the center of all local demonstration.

In witness thereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the great seal of the State to be affixed at Sacramento, this 29th day of August, A. D. 1892.

H. H. MARKHAM, Governor
Attest: E. G. WAITE,
Secretary of State.

SIXTH ANNUAL FAIR,

AGRICULTURAL DISTRICT

NO. 18,

1892. STATE OF CALIFORNIA. 1892

Alpine, Inyo and Mono Counties,

WILL BE HELD AT

Independence, Inyo County, California,

September 27, 28, 29 and 30, 1892.

\$2,500 Premiums. \$1,100 Purses.

For Particulars See Pamphlet Premium List.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

ROBT. LOVE, E. ROBINSON, BERT RHINE, J. L. C. SHERWIN,
C. A. WALTERS, T. F. A. CONNELLY, F. MAIVER, A. H. ALLEN,

ROBT. LOVE, President. C. W. CRAIG, Secretary. HENRY RHINE, Treasurer.

True Courtesy.
Mrs. Logan is said to be the historic woman who drank out of a finger-bowl to save the feelings of an embarrassed guest from Podunk, and the statement, if true, proves the claim of her friends that she is the most courteous woman in Washington. No such sacrifice to politeness has been made since Lord Chesterfield drank, without winking and with words of praise on his lips, the glass of vinegar that a thievish butler had substituted for the prime old vintage the host intended to set before his expectant guests.

THE Mountain Resort

OF THE

Pacific Coast

has at last been located 220 miles north of San Francisco in the most picturesque portion of the Sacramento cañon in sight of Mount Shasta and at the foot of the wonderful Castle Crags, for which

THE TAVERN OF CASTLE CRAGS

is named. This location, at the confluence of the Sacramento River and Soda Creek has been chosen after mature deliberation as the most attractive spot on the Shasta Route. The all important item of rates is within the popular range, namely, \$14 per week, and the tavern is

UNDER THE DEL MONTE MANAGEMENT.

As a few of the attractions, there may be named the high, dry, bracing mountain air, magnificent scenery, angling possibilities, mountain peaks, lakes and wild canyons easily accessible by saddle trails, excellent hotel accommodations, etc., etc.

GEO. SCHONEWALD,
MANAGER.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

GELATT'S BRIDGEPORT LINE.

Carrying the United States Mail.

Leaves GENOA.

(On ARRIVAL OF STAGES FROM CARSON) MONDAYS.

WEDNESDAYS.

and FRIDAYS.

Connecting at HOLBROOK'S,

on above days, for

TOPAZ, COLEVILLE and BRIDGEPORT.

Leaves BRIDGEPORT

at 6 A. M. on

MONDAYS,

WEDNESDAYS

and FRIDAYS for

Coleville, Topaz and

Holbrooks,

CONNECTING WITH STAGES FOR

Genoa and Carson.

R. GELATT, Proprietor.

ROUND VALLEY & MONO MILLS TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLLS.

Horse and buggy—round trip	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half price.	
Jy 28m	J. L. C. SHERWIN, Proprietor.

EASTWALKER RIVER TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

EASTWALKER RIVER WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

Buggy team	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half price.	

HIG MEADOWS AND BODIE TOLL ROAD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE rates of tolls on the

HIG MEADOWS AND BODIE WAGON ROAD

are as follows:

No deadheads will be permitted to pass on the road.
All tolls will be required to be paid at the time of passing the toll gates, as no credit is given.

Buggy team	\$1.50
Loaded wagon and two animals	1.00
Each additional pair of animals	.50
Horseman	.25
Pack animals, each	.25
Hogs and sheep, each	.10
Loose stock, each	.05
Empty teams—half price.	

ANTELOPE TOLL ROAD.

RATES OF TOLL.

Horse and buggy	\$1.75
Double team	1.00
Additional span	.50
Horseman	.25
Loose stock, each	.05
Jy 24	WILLIAM PRICE.

MISCELLANEOUS

A FRESH AND

GENERAL

ASSORTMENT OF THE BEST

OF GOODS

AT THE

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

D. HAYS & BRO.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

AT THE

POSTOFFICE BUILDING.

BRIDGEPORT.

EVERY DESCRIPTION

OF GOODS

REDUCED TO

BEDROCK PRICES.

A. F. BRYANT.

JOE A. BROWN.

General Merchandise,

Main Street, Bridgeport.

Choice Family Groceries,

Fancy and Toilet Articles

Candies and Nuts

Yankee Notions,

Powder, Shot, Caps and

Cartridges,

Stationery, etc., etc.

TYPE METAL

For Sale at

This Office

THIS PAPER

IS ONLY ONE A YEAR.

THE

CHRONICLE-UNION

IS THE

PIONEER JOURNAL

OF THE EASTERN SLOPE OF THE

SIERRA NEVA DA MOUNTAINS

IN CALIFORNIA.

THE FOODS OF NATIONS.

Each Race Feeds to Suit the Conditions of Climate.

Experience Has Led to the Proper Selection of Food by the Inhabitants of Different Parts of the Globe.

It is only within a very recent period that the science of nutrition has received much attention even in a scientific way; only within a very few years that anything has been done to give popular instruction upon the subject. If we had waited, writes Edward Atkinson in the New York Sun, for the scientist to tell us how to live, we might long since have begun to diminish in numbers. Each race, perhaps each body of inhabitants occupying a given section of the earth's surface, appears to have established by a process of natural selection a national food, which can be procured at least cost, and which when analyzed is found to contain the nutrients, protein, starch and fat, in about the right proportion to suit the conditions of the climate.

Beginning with the so-called rice-fed nations, whose rations consist in large quantity of rice or starchy food, it appears that they add the requisite amount of nitrogen by consuming peas and beans. Living mainly in hot countries, they do not need so much fat. In India the element of fat is derived from a peculiar kind of butter called ghee. In that combination is found a complete food at the least cost.

Moving into Europe, we find that the nutrition of the working classes of Italy consists mainly of polenta, a form of Indian corn or maize meal, which in itself is nearly a complete food, but being a little short of nitrogen, a modicum of cheese is added, the chief element in the diet of the Italian, however, being macaroni and cheese, many of the cheeses being made from the skim milk after the cream has been taken off, as these are richer in nitrogen. Macaroni and cheese with salad is substantially a complete food.

Passing over to Switzerland we again find cheese furnishing that which is the most important and the most expensive in every dietary, the nitrogenous portion. In France more meat is eaten, but in the stock pot, or pot au feu, every element of meat and vegetable, including remnants of bread and everything that contains nutrition, is converted over into a nearly complete food, to which the customary salad and bread serve as a remainder.

In England the relative scarcity of meat is made up by the abundant consumption of cheese, bread and cheese serving as the mainstay of the working people, the cheese supplying the deficiency of the wheat in protein. In Scotland oatmeal is the mainstay, and in the grain of the oat is to be found a food more nearly corresponding to the requirements of complete nutrition than in any other single variety of food which is known to exist. The Irish, subsisting from choice or from necessity so much upon potatoes, are a people of relatively low vitality, not tenacious of life, and as a rule, not long lived except when removed to other regions where they can secure more complete nutrition.

In the northern nations of Europe fish and eggs blend together to form a cheap and complete basis for nutrition; the fish consisting of herring, which supplies a very large amount of fat, or of salmon or of some other varieties.

Crossing the ocean, in New England we find in the baked beans and brown bread made from the maize meal, a ration at low cost which is very complete in its proportions of energy.

Passing into Canada we come to an entirely different dish, pease porridge, made into a combination with coarse crackers and a bit of pork, furnishing a strong and complete ration at almost the minimum of cost.

Again, moving to the southern states, the customary ration of the colored man, which he chooses in preference to almost any other kind of food, consists of three and one-half pounds of bacon and a peck of maize meal per week, to which are added a few vegetables from the field, making perhaps the cheapest ration at the least cost in ratio to the force it contains than can be found anywhere. In Mexico the "tortilla," or bean, furnishes the nitrogen in connection with a diet of other materials, very meager at the best.

Necessity has probably been the teacher in each case; the experience of many generations has probably led to the final selection, and the habit of feeding upon these enforced rations has developed an inherited appetite for them which in many instances has become so strong that a change to a different diet, even as well balanced as those named, leads for the time being to indigestion and to disease. I have seen that the southern negro will be afflicted with dyspepsia if his customary ration when at work is changed from the usual hog and hominy to either bacon and wheat bread or to corn bread and beef.

The Pansy Fable.
A pretty fable of the pansy is current among children. The flower has five petals and five sepals. In most pansies, especially of the earlier and less highly developed varieties, two of the petals are plain in color and three are gay. The two plain petals have a single sepal each, and the third, which is the largest of all, has two sepals. The fable is that the pansy represents a family, consisting of husband, wife and four daughters, two of the latter being stepchildren of the wife. The plain petals are the stepchildren, with only one chair; the two small gay petals are the daughters, with a chair each, and the large gay petal is the wife, with two chairs. To find the father one must strip away the petals until the stamens and pistils are bare. They have a fanciful resemblance to an old man with a flannel wrap around his neck, his shoulders upraised and his feet in a hobnail. The story is probably of French origin, because the French call the pansy the stepmother.

JOGUS GEMS.

Counterfeits of Precious Stones and How They Are Made.

"The finest imitation diamonds are made out of rock crystal," said a Washington dealer in precious stones to a writer for the Star of that city. "The beads of all kinds of gems are a pure, very dense, and highly transparent sort of glass, which is termed 'paste' in the trade. For false diamonds this glass is simply cut and polished in facets, while for imitating other stones, such as rubies, emeralds, sapphires, etc., metallic oxides are mixed with it.

"In manufacturing glass for such purposes the processes employed have to be conducted with the utmost nicety. For making even the best mirrors the necessary silica is obtained from ordinary white quartz, while common window panes are produced from sea sand to a large extent; but, in this case, rock crystal is substituted, composing about fifty per cent. of the ingredients of the paste. To it must be added twenty-two per cent. of carbonate of soda and due proportions of calcined borax, saltpeter, and red lead. All of these things are reduced to the finest powder, mixed, fused together by heat in a crucible and cooled slowly.

"The density, transparency, and beauty of the paste depend upon the care taken in these processes. Thus made, it is all ready to be cut up into diamonds and prepared for market. It may be, however, that the manufacturer desires to produce counterfeit gems of other sorts. If so, he has the means readily at hand. Supposing that he wants rubies, he fuses with paste a very small quantity of peroxide of manganese and a trace of Cassius purple, which will give the proper color. For emeralds he employs in like manner oxide of iron, and for sapphires oxide of cobalt.

"Topaz is easily formed in the crucible by mixing with one thousand parts of the paste forty parts of glass of antimony and one part of Cassius purple. For manufacturing other kinds of gems there are methods equally simple. Of course, none of these imitation precious stones has the chemical constitution, hardness, specific gravity, or optical properties of real ones. Accordingly, their falseness is readily perceived by an expert. Inasmuch as the elements of which various gems are composed are well known, synthetic chemistry has attempted to reproduce them by putting the ingredients together and effecting crystallization in the laboratory. In this way large masses of what might be termed true ruby and sapphire are turned out artificially, such gem-like material having some usefulness for industrial purposes, although lacking the brilliancy of nature's products.

"For my own part, I am confident that sooner or later some, if not all, of the stones deemed precious will be reproduced by artifice. The chemists who have hitherto confined their attention to taking things apart are beginning to learn how to put them together. All the gems are very simple in their composition, and the problem is merely to make their elements crystallize properly. In all such knowledge science has made little progress as yet. We do not even know for what reason one substance is transparent while another is opaque, though presumably there is some relation between the arrangement of the molecules in the transparent body and the length of the light waves, which, in the case of the transparent body, permits the latter to pass through."

ITALIANS HEAD THE LIST.

Comparative Wealth of Immigrants Landing at Castle Garden.

Col. Farrell, an official of the immigration bureau in New York, has made a close study of the immigration question in all its phases, not only because it is his business, but for the reason that he is a humanitarian. In speaking of the immigration to a New York Press reporter, he said: "The immigration of this year will be greatly in excess of that of 1901, when 445,290 aliens were landed in this port. From present indications it is safe to surmise that 500,000 passengers will be received this year, notwithstanding that a most careful examination is made of every passenger before landing. A feature of immigration is the extraordinary diversity of the characteristics of those coming to these shores. This year almost every section and every religion of the habitable globe is represented, bringing with them the habits and customs of their native homes.

"I have been looking into the amount of money brought here by all classes of immigrants and I find that the average per capita of the Italians over twenty years of age is \$90.51. Hungarians are the next on the list, the per capita being \$93.01. The Poles per capita is \$11.70; Finlander's, \$12.23; Irish, \$10.52; Australian's, \$18.05; Austrian's, \$18.00; Norwegian's, \$19.39; Swede's, \$23.32; Bohemian's, \$20.02; Turk's, \$28.04; Netherlander's, \$20.07; Russian's, \$23.38; English, \$28.00; Scotch, \$28.05; Dane's, \$29.23; Belgian's, \$30.44; Armenian's, \$32.01; German's, \$35.05; Swiss, \$37.78; Welsh, \$40.01; Greece, \$44.00; Spaniard's, \$76.21, and French, \$78.23. The per capita of other countries is \$38.45. The general impression is that all immigrants who come to the United States are very poor, yet some of those who seek American shores carry 'wads' which would make the mouths of many Wall street brokers water to look at. I remember one instance where an old man, dressed so poorly that it was being considered whether he ought to be barred or not, on being asked how much money he had tucked an old leather pocketbook from under his coat and showed a roll of \$5,000 in cash. Besides the ready money, he had drafts for twice as much more."

A Paralyzing Machine.

Among the thousand and one recently invented dental and surgical appliances is an ingenious device of French origin for producing local paralysis of the nerves, in order that minor dental and surgical operations may be painless. It consists of a glass tube filled with a highly volatile liquid.

SOME SINGULAR OLD LAWS.

Each Number Statutes That Have Never Been Repealed.

"Uncle Joe" Brown of the country clerk's office is one of the greatest men in the courthouse and also one of the best informed. Whenever any question of an especially puzzling nature comes up for settlement and no one else can answer it the seekers for information go back to the room where "Uncle Joe" works, and he explains it to their satisfaction. This sort of procedure, says the Indianapolis News, is a matter of daily occurrence and the old gentleman's encyclopedical fund of knowledge is proverbial.

The other day after a delegation of information seekers had learned what they were in search of they hung around "Uncle Joe's" desk to hear some of his reminiscences which their questions called up fresh to his memory.

"It is strange how the old laws cling to the statute books," he said, meditatively. "In the eastern states many of the strict colonial laws stand unpeeled on the books. Of course, where they conflict with the more advanced ideas of to-day they have become dead letters. I was the victim of an attempt to revive one of the old statutes myself when I lived in Washington City a good many years ago. I was the manager of the Washington gas works and some religious enthusiasts brought a prosecution against me for violating the Sabbath by operating the works on Sunday. I knew that unless the works ran on Sunday there would be no gas on Monday night, and on the ground of public necessity felt sure I would be sustained in the suit.

"To my surprise I found the law not only exactly against me, but learned that it was supplemented with severe penalties. For the first offense the penalty was a heavy fine, and for each succeeding offense a term of imprisonment. I finally had to settle the case out of court by the payment of a considerable sum of money and the granting of some concessions. That law still stands on the books, but I have heard of no attempt to enforce it since my unhappy experience.

"Tobacco is a legal tender in Washington at the present time, thanks to another of the old colonial laws. In the days when Virginia had plenty of tobacco and very little money, a law was passed which made the weed a legal tender for debt. If I were in Washington to-day, and had a debt to pay, I could trundle a load of tobacco down to my creditor's place of business and pay the debt, and he would have no right to refuse the offer. It would be a surprise to the members of congress some fine day if they should find their salaries paid in 'long green.' When this law was made, what is now the District of Columbia was part of Virginia, and when it was ceded to the general government it retained the old statutes.

"The queerest of the ancient laws which has been allowed to remain unpeeled in the District of Columbia is one which makes it a crime to deny belief in the Holy Trinity, and fixes the punishment at imprisonment. If that law were suddenly put into force to-day it would cause a lively agitation. It was on the books when John Quincy Adams was president of the United States and he was a pronounced Unitarian. Every Sunday he would go to the little Unitarian church down on Sixth street and lead in the singing. There was a strange spectacle during all that administration of the president of the United States living in open violation of the law."

MUMMY WHEAT.

Evidence to Show That There Is No Such Thing.

Some seeds would only live a very short time after they were shed. It was said that the seeds of the willow would not live more than a few days, some said more than a few hours, they were so speedily dried up—the little embryo was killed, and the whole of the life was gone. Of course, this is not the case. It was quite certain, says Notes and Queries, as had been clearly established again and again, that no seed which was buried with the mummy at the time it was put in the coffin had ever germinated. It was not only the examination of the seed that would establish that; experiments had been made to show that this was not the case. A large number of seeds in the British museum had been examined, taken from mummies, and they were all in the same condition that the mummy itself was in. It would be impossible to stretch out the arm of a mummy, because the whole of the muscle was entirely burned up by the slow action of the oxygen, and it was completely rigid. It was so with the whole of these grains of wheat and flax and various other seeds that were preserved—they were in the same condition. They had been subject to the slow burning action of the oxygen, and the whole of their vitality had disappeared. With regard to what was grown as mummy wheat, it was only a form of corn that was still extensively cultivated on the southern shores of the Mediterranean, and was easily obtained from Arabs and others, who were always ready to impose upon travelers, who brought it home as true mummy wheat.

Time in Animals.

Time sense is very highly developed in domestic fowls and many dogs, horses and other mammals, which keep an accurate account of days of the week and hours of the day, and have, at least, a limited idea of numerical succession and logical sequence. A Polish artist, residing in Rome, had an exceedingly intelligent and faithful terrier, which, as he was obliged to go on a journey, he left with a friend, to whom the dog was warmly attached. Day and night the terrier went to the station to meet every train, carefully observing and remembering the time of their arrival, and never missing one. Meanwhile he became so depressed that he refused to eat, and would have died of starvation if the friend had not telegraphed to his master to return at once if he wished to find the animal alive.

CURIOUS PEOPLE.

Some of the Peculiar Traits of the Natives of Brazil.

A Country Where the Merchants Are Too Lazy to Wait on Customers and the Women Pritter Away Their Time in Gossiping.

Next to indolence, the most impressive trait of Brazilian character is morbid curiosity, and it is that which keeps him continually out of doors, perambulating a regular beat, like a policeman, and which sends him to the station every morning when the train departs for Rio and every evening when it returns, writes Fannie B. Ward, to the Chicago Tribune. Walk along any street in Brazil, at any time of day, and you will observe that nearly every window is decorated with female heads and shoulders hanging over the sills, while their owners chatter with one another and minutely inspect all passers by—evidently quite as willing to be seen as to see. Not only do women of the lower classes spend most of their waking hours in this way, but the habit is universal—probably the natural outcome of the national characteristic of morbid curiosity, enhanced by the Latin notion that for females "a little learning is a dangerous thing," that reading is not good for them, and that work of every kind should be left entirely to the servants. Thus, ladies of upper tondom have not even the care of their own children to occupy their thoughts, and society ordains that they must not walk abroad unless accompanied by some male relative. Therefore, without resources in themselves or cultivated tastes to gratify—nothing in the world to do but to cat, sleep and look as pretty as nature will allow—the poor things are driven to pass much of their useless lives lounging in balconies and hanging out of windows. The only alternative is religion and music, and in both distractions they indulge to excess without going very deeply into the why and wherefore. Day after day, years in and out, one may hear them strumming over and over again the same highest of French, Spanish and Portuguese operas, until the wonder grows that in crowded communities—the windows and doors being always open—the neighbors are not driven stark, staring mad; as, perhaps, they would be were not the noise partially drowned by that they are making themselves—the same cirs being continually rattled on every piano all up and down the street.

Shopping in Brazil is by no means the pleasant occupation one may find in New York. Everywhere in this country you will find the merchants blocking their own doorways, even during the busiest hours of the day, by standing in them, gazing into the street—not because they expect anything to happen—but merely from an overweening desire to see what other people are doing, the same instinct which impels them at the theater to turn their back upon the high-priced performance and spend the time staring at each other. If you insist upon buying something and succeed in pinning the unwilling shopkeeper behind his counter, you cannot infuse into him any apparent interest either in your business or his. He treats you with an air that plainly says your patronage is nothing to him. In reply to your inquiry for some desired article he is quite as likely to say he has it not, though it may be in plain sight, and should you point it out he will smile and elevate his eyebrows, as if to say: "What persistent bores these foreigners are." Or, perhaps, if you ask for a particular thing he will direct you to the case or drawer where it ought to be and leave you to search for yourself, while he hurries back to his street-gazing and gossiping. No matter how much or how frequently you buy there is never any discount, and if you object to an extortionate price the merchant smiles politely, shrugs his shoulders and turns his entire attention to the cigarette he has all the time been smoking, as if glad to be rid of you on any terms. And then it is so exasperating to take a long walk in the broiling sun, to find the shops all closed, as they are about two-thirds of the time (always excepting Sundays), because it happens to be some saint's day or patriotic anniversary, or because the alleged business hours have not begun, or maybe they are over for that day, though the streets are yet thronged with possible customers.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

Nearly All of Them Are of Extremely Ancient Origin.

Apollo was the old god of music, and his favorite instrument, the lyre, was invented by Mercury. When the latter was four hours old he found the shell of a tortoise and made it into a lyre with nine strings, in honor of the nine muses. This instrument Mercury gave to Apollo, who became a wonderful player upon it. The lyre was used by the Greeks in olden times, and from it was fashioned the harp.

The old-time viol was the first instrument of its kind, and furnished the plan for the modern violin, which, however, is several hundred years old. It is said that Charles II. introduced it into England. One of the finest makers of violins was Stradivarius, of Cremona, who existed in the early part of the eighteenth century. Violins made by him are worth thousands of dollars now. The harp was King David's favorite instrument. The harp was used by the Welsh and Saxons, and also by the ancient people of Ireland. One of the oldest harps in existence is in the Dublin college museum, and originally belonged to Brian Borohme, king of Ireland.

Blistering Beetles.

There are many kinds of beetles in the United States which are as good for the purpose of blistering as the Spanish fly, belonging to the same family with it. One species in and about Washington pecks destructively on the petals of chrysanthemums and asters, but has the redeeming habit of devouring grasshoppers' eggs.

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